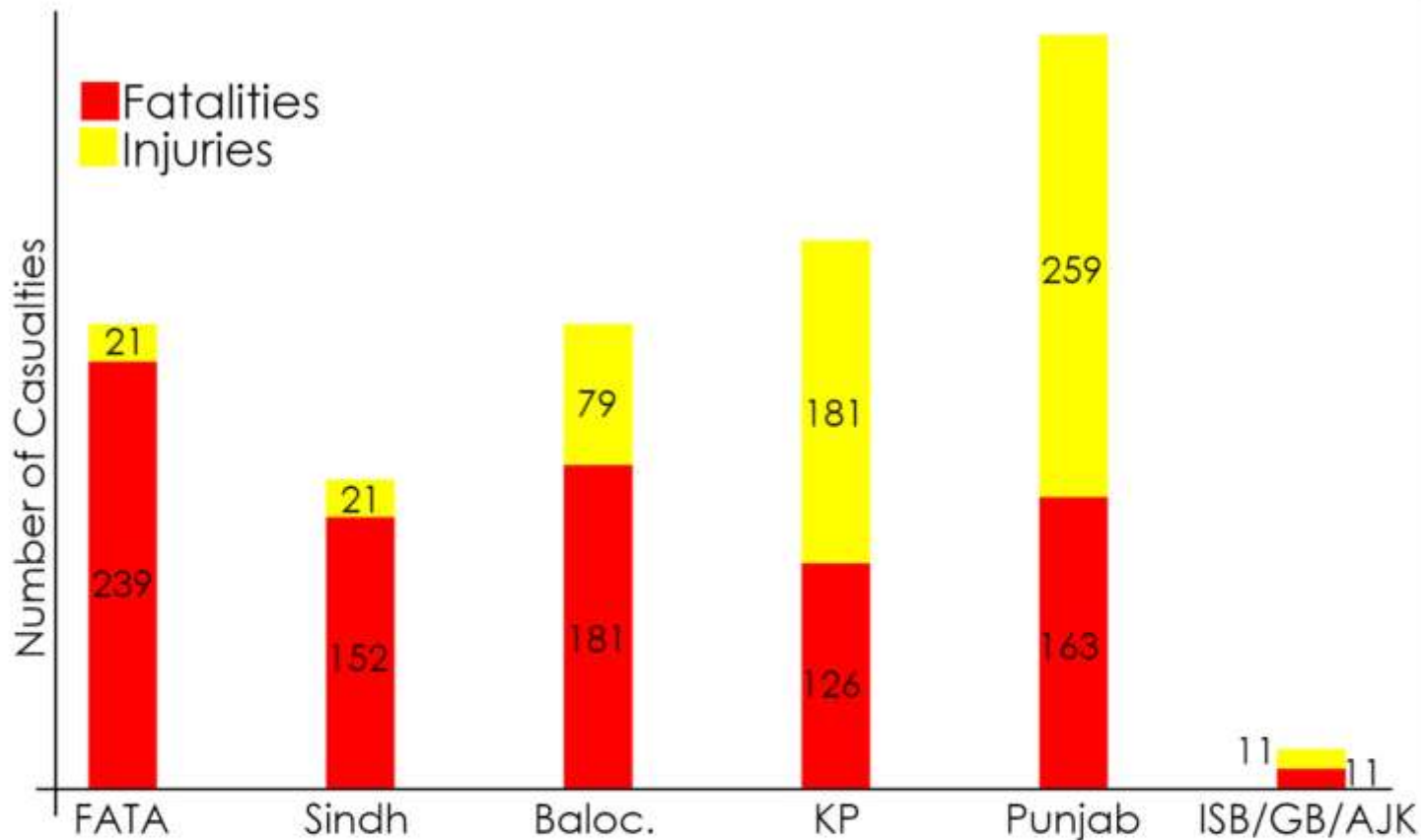


# Security Report

January - March 2016



The Center for Research and Security Studies, Pakistan Security Report - Q1, 2016



**Center for  
Research &  
Security  
Studies**

*Rule of Law - Security - Governance*

## CRSS Quarterly Security Report – Q1, 2016

### Introduction

Despite a continued decline in violence annually and quarterly, the first quarter of 2016 saw a slight upsurge of violence, particularly in the Punjab province, when compared against Q4, 2015. Analysts have long predicted that Punjab will be targeted by extremists as their room to maneuver has been systematically choked in other parts of the country, particularly the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Karachi. Following a horrific bombing in Punjab's capital Lahore on March 27, 2016, that left 72 dead, many of them Christians celebrating Easter, the focus of the anti-extremism drive finally shifted to Punjab. The next quarter will begin to paint a better picture of the efficacy of the Punjab operation, aimed at eliminating both militants and criminals.

While most of the provinces experienced an escalation in violence, the province of Sindh recorded a significant decline in the number of victims of violence during this quarter – an achievement that could be attributed to the ongoing operation in Sindh or to a strategic shift in the policies of the militants. The decline in violence in Sindh, particularly District Karachi - which has historically been the most violent district in the country - puts the total number of fatalities significantly lower than the same time period from 2015.

The first quarter also established that despite government and military claims, terrorists and militants have significant inroads into major population centers and are facilitated by locals. The fact that the terrorists can strike at universities, military and civilian infrastructure, and religious gatherings in the country's second largest city, is a stark reminder that the fight is far from over.

To assess and evaluate what new challenges and threats are being faced by the country, this report makes use of the national print and electronic media sources. CRSS endeavors to ensure that the data is as accurate as possible within the available resources. However, it does not rule out errors and omissions, which are always a possibility in such statistical work. Such mistakes, nevertheless, do not grossly affect the overall outcome and conclusions of this report.

Readers can approach CRSS for information related to this report. Alternately, you may send your queries to [mail@crss.pk](mailto:mail@crss.pk), directly to Mohammad Nafees, Senior Research Fellow, CRSS – the author of the report ([nafees@crss.pk](mailto:nafees@crss.pk)), or Zeeshan Salahuddin, Senior Research Fellow ([zeeshan@crss.pk](mailto:zeeshan@crss.pk)) – the editor.

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## List of Acronyms

#	Acronyms	
1	AJK	Azad Jammu Kashmir
2	AQIS	Al-Qaeda in the Indian Sub-Continent
3	BKU	Bacha Khan University
4	BLA	Balochistan Liberation Army
5	BLF	Baloch Liberation Front
6	BRA	Baloch Republican Party
7	CRSS	Center for Research and Security Studies
8	FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
9	GB	Gilgit Baltistan
10	IED	Improvised Explosive Device
11	JA	Jamaat-ul-Ahrar
12	KP	Khyber Pukhtunkhwa
13	LeJ	Lashkar-e-Jhangvi
14	NAP	National Action Plan
15	NWA	North Waziristan Agency
16	PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
17	PPC	Pakistan Penal Code
18	PPP	Pakistan People's Party
19	SWA	South Waziristan Agency
20	TTP	Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan

## Security Report – Q1, 2016

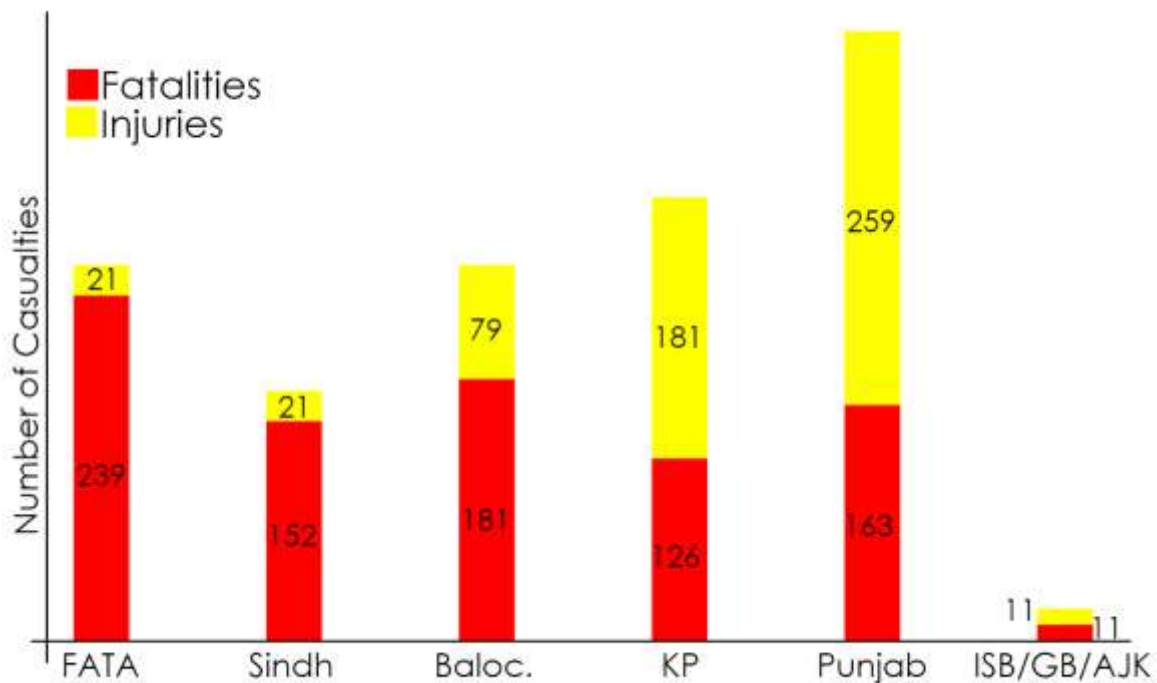
### Fatalities from Violence

As many as 872 people lost their lives and 573 sustained injuries during this quarter of the year. This number **does not include** 53 Pakistani militants killed in Afghanistan and Syria. They are worth mentioning, but as this report focuses on fatalities in Pakistan, it ignores this number. Last year, 14 Pakistani militants were killed in Afghanistan. FATA remains the region in Pakistan with the most number of casualties (239), followed by Balochistan (181), Punjab (163), Sindh (152), and KP (126).

**Table 01: Casualties from violence by region – Q1, 2016**

Region	Fatalities	Injuries	Total Casualties
FATA	239	21	260
Sindh	152	21	173
Balochistan	181	79	260
KP	126	181	307
Punjab	163	259	422
Islamabad	0	1	1
GB	10	0	10
AJK	1	10	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>1498</b>

**Graph 01: Casualties from violence by region – Q1, 2016**

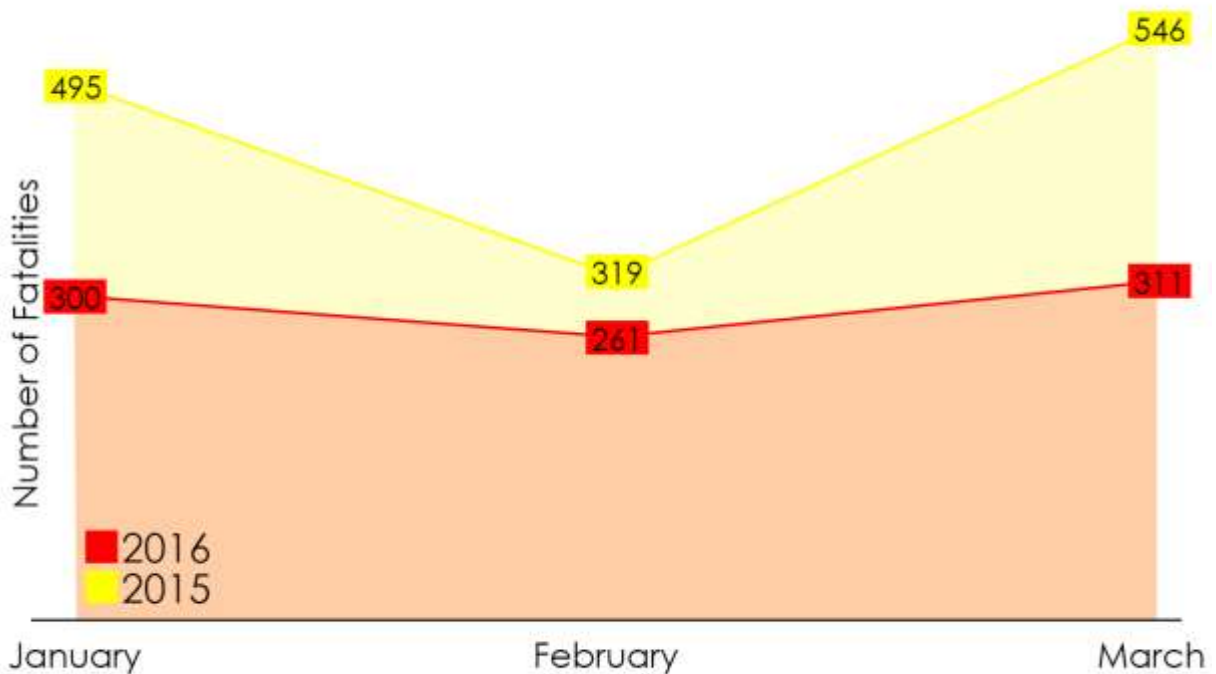


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When compared against Q1, 2015, there is a clear decline in the amount of violence related fatalities every month, resulting in a 36.8% decline overall.

Table 02: Fatalities from violence by month - Q1			
Month	2015	2016	% Change
January	495	300	-39.4%
February	319	261	-18.2%
March	546	311	-43.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>36.8%</b>

Graph 02: Fatalities from violence by month – Q1, 2015-2016



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However, when comparing Q1, 2016 against the previous quarter, Q4, 2015, the data shows that there has been a nearly 10% increase in the number of violence related fatalities.

Table 03: Comparative data on fatalities last quarter			
Month	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	% Change
October / January	295	300	1.7%
November / February	274	261	-4.7%
December / March	225	311	38.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

Suicide attacks, armed attacks, and IED explosions were the only forms of violence that recorded higher number of fatalities during this quarter in comparison with the Q1, 2015. The fatalities from all other forms of violence were significantly lower than the figures recorded in the comparative period (please refer to Table 04).

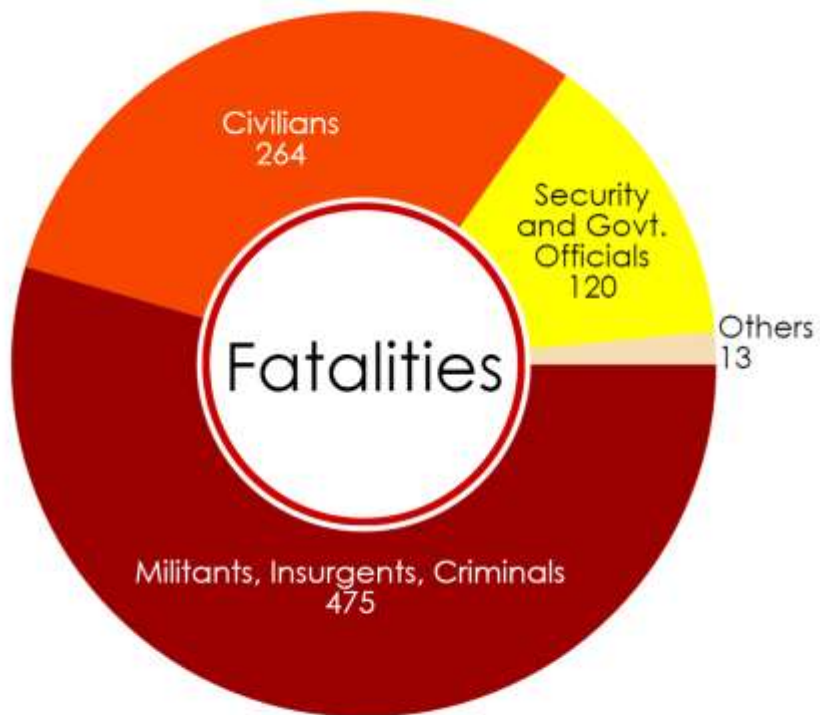
<b>Table 04: Comparative data on violence and counter violence – Q1</b>		
<b>Method of Violence</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Air raids	372	111
Encounter with LEAs	274	191
Gunned down	198	109
Clashes (various)	178	134
Bomb explosions	102	10
Suicides	54	125
Dead body found, cause unknown	48	47
Drone attacks	36	34
Militant attacks	15	51
Succumbed to injuries	13	5
Ground operations	9	0
Lynching	8	0
IED explosions	8	21
Landmines	8	5
Rocket attacks	7	5
Custodial Deaths	5	7
Self-detonation (suicide bomber)	5	4
Mortar	4	0
Firing incident	4	0
Toy bomb explosion	3	0
Cardiac arrest	2	0
Hand grenade	0	1
Others	7	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>872</b>

The overall law and order situation of the country may appear to have deteriorated if we take into account the percentage of combatant fatalities. The fatalities of combatants (militants, criminals, insurgents) were around 68% of the total fatalities during the Q1, 2015. This figure dropped to 54% in Q1, 2016. Conversely, fatalities of non-combatants (civilians, security officials, and government officials) rose from 32% in Q1, 2015 to 46% in Q1, 2016 (please refer to Table 05).

<b>Table 05: Fatalities by type of victims – Q1</b>		
<b>Combatants</b>		
<b>Victims</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Militants	671	335
Criminals	158	96
Insurgents	35	44

Non-Combatants (incl. Security Officials)		
Victims	2015	2016
Civilians	219	264
Security officials	133	103
Government officials	7	17
Politicians	19	7
Media personnel	0	3
Foreigners	5	1
Religious party	14	1
Religious person	6	1
Religious place (church etc.)	93	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1267</b>	<b>872</b>

**Graph 05: Fatalities by type of victims – Q1, 2016**



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## Balochistan

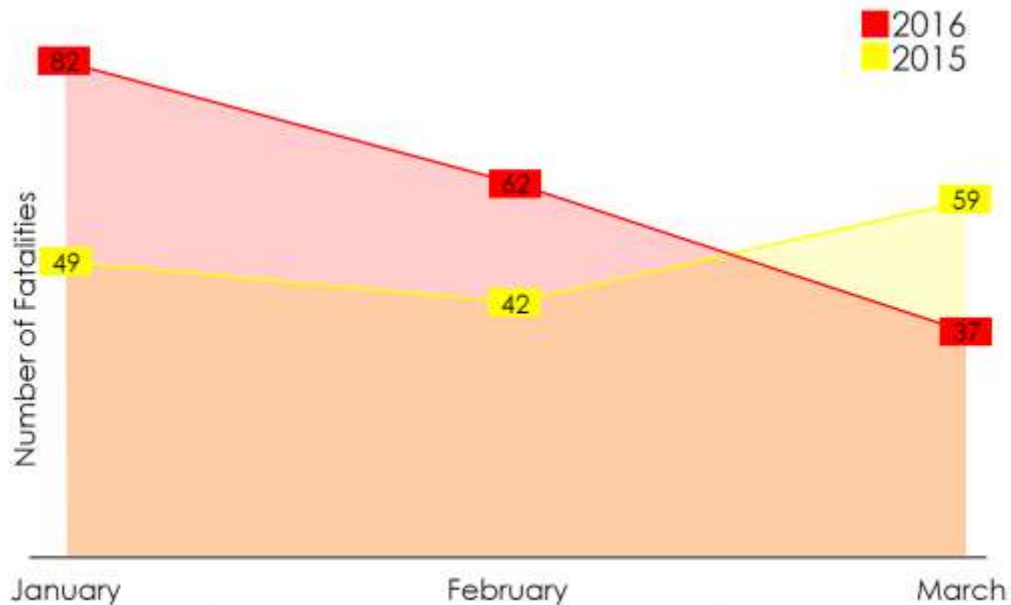
The casualties of violence in Balochistan included 260 persons in total (181 dead and 79 injured) during Q1, 2016, a near 20% increase from Q1 (please refer to Tables B1 and B2). A major incident of violence was the suicide attack at the polio office in Quetta on January 14, 2016, that left 12 policemen, 2 civilians, and 1 soldier dead. Although the majority of victims were policemen, one of the claimants of this attack, Jundullah, said that their target was the staff of the polio office itself. The Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) also claimed to have carried out this attack. This is expected. As the space for these extremist outfits continues to shrink, competing claims of attacks will emerge.

Month	Fatalities	Injuries	Total Casualties
January	82	16	98
February	62	60	122
March	37	3	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>260</b>

March showed a 37% decrease in violence related fatalities than Q1, 2015.

Month	2015	2016	% Change
January	49	82	67.3%
February	42	62	47.6%
March	59	37	-37.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>20.7%</b>

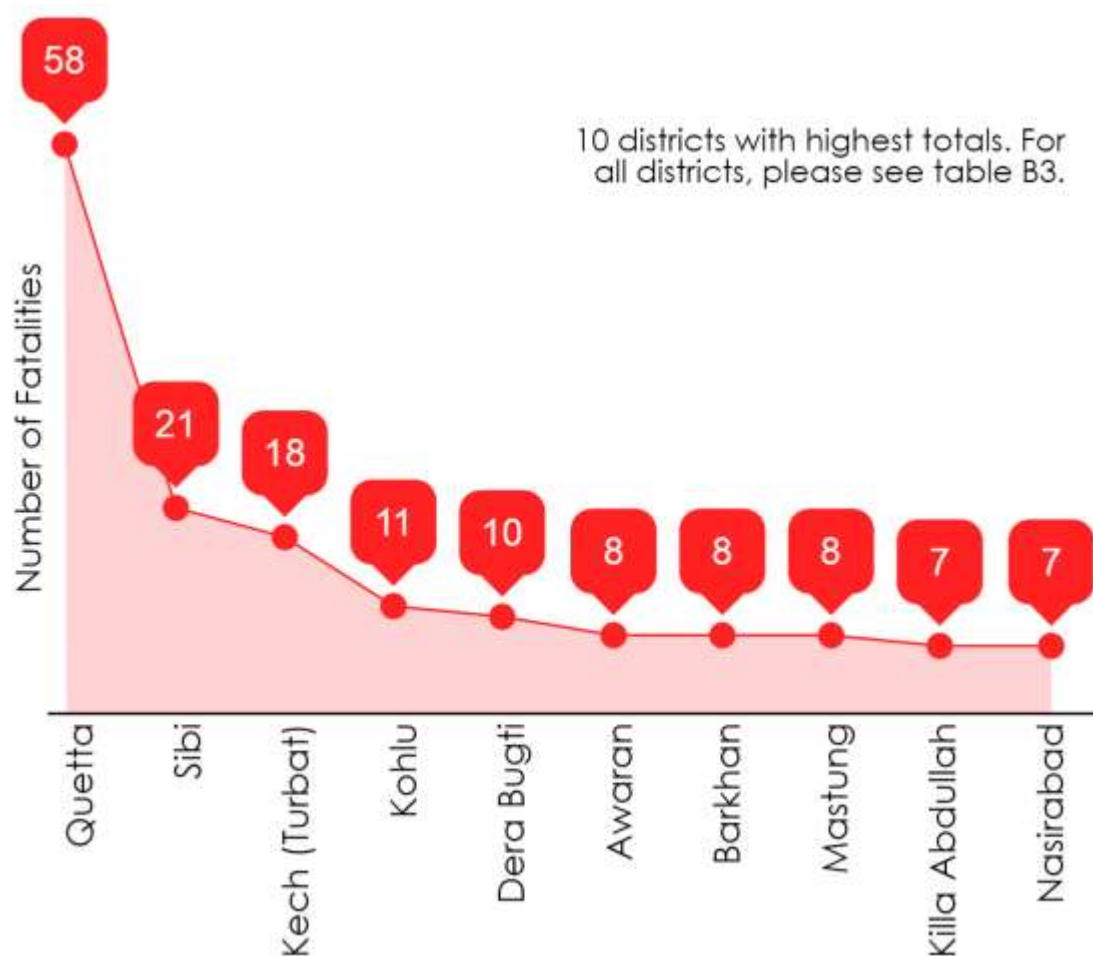
**Graph B2: Fatalities from violence in Balochistan – Q1, 2015, 2016**



Incidents of violence resulting in fatalities were reported from 17 districts during this quarter as compared to 25 districts in Q1, 2015 (please refer to Table B3). Quetta was the most violent district, accounting for over 32% of the overall fatalities in Balochistan.

<b>Table B3: Fatalities in Balochistan by district – Q1</b>		
<b>Districts</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Quetta	17	58
Sibi	1	21
Kech (Turbat)	7	18
Kohlu	2	11
Dera Bugti	15	10
Awaran	6	8
Barkhan	1	8
Mastung	7	8
Killa Abdullah	3	7
Nasirabad	4	7
Panjgur	12	6
Gwadar	5	5
Kalat	5	4
Lasbella	2	4
Zhob	6	4
Loralai	19	1
Pishin	1	1
Chagai	3	0
Jaffarabad	1	0
Kharan	18	0
Khuzdar	9	0
Killa Saifullah	1	0
Nushki	2	0
Pasni	2	0
Ziarat	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Number of districts affected by violence related fatalities:</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>

**Graph B3: Fatalities in Balochistan by district – Q1, 2016**



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54% of the total fatalities in Balochistan belonged to civilians and security officials during this quarter – almost 4% more than the figure of last year (please refer to Table B4).

Victims	2015	2016
Civilians	38	50
Security officials	36	45
Insurgents	35	44
Militants	37	39
Criminals	3	2
Government officials	0	1
Political activists	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>181</b>

**Graph B4: Fatalities in Balochistan by victims - Q1, 2016**

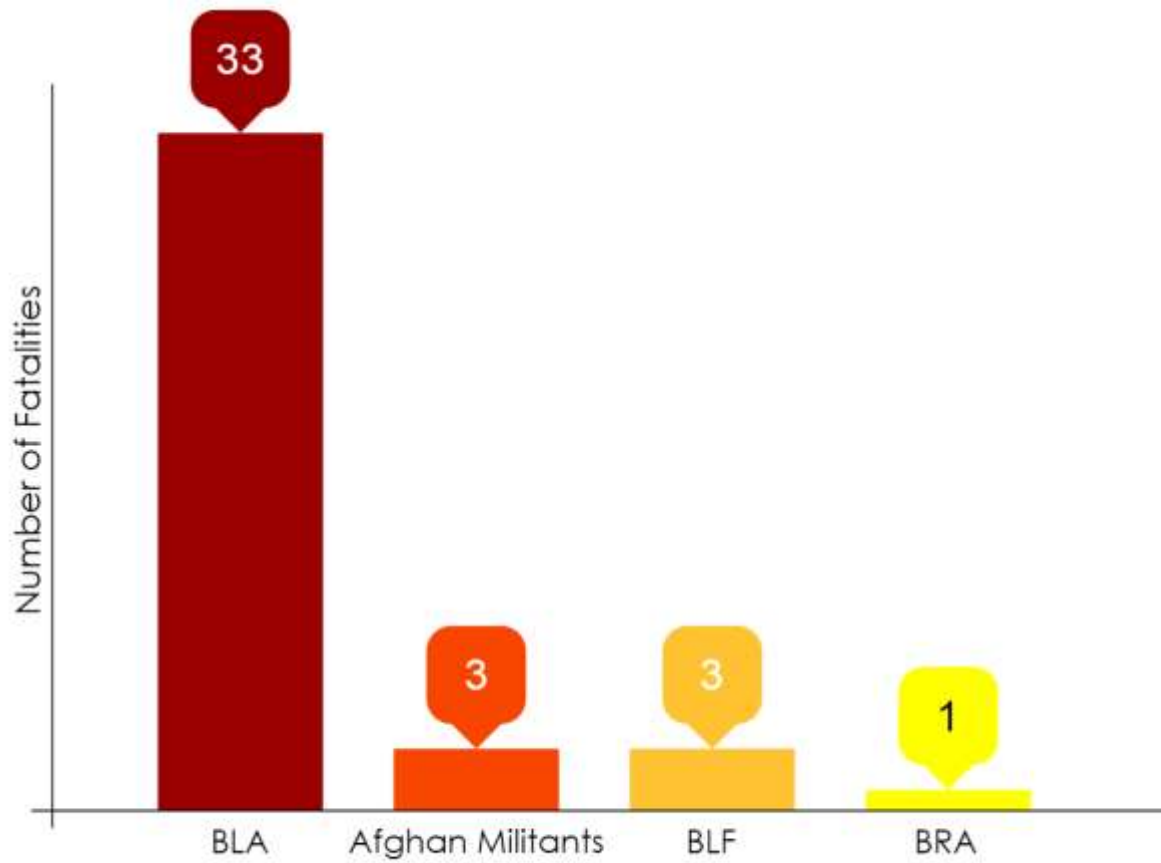


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Among the militants who lost their lives during this quarter, BLA suffered the greatest losses at 34 (please refer to Table B5).

Group	Fatalities
Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)	33
Afghan militants	3
Balochistan Liberation Front (BLF)	3
Baloch Republican Army (BRA)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

Graph B5: Militant fatalities by affiliation – Q1, 2016



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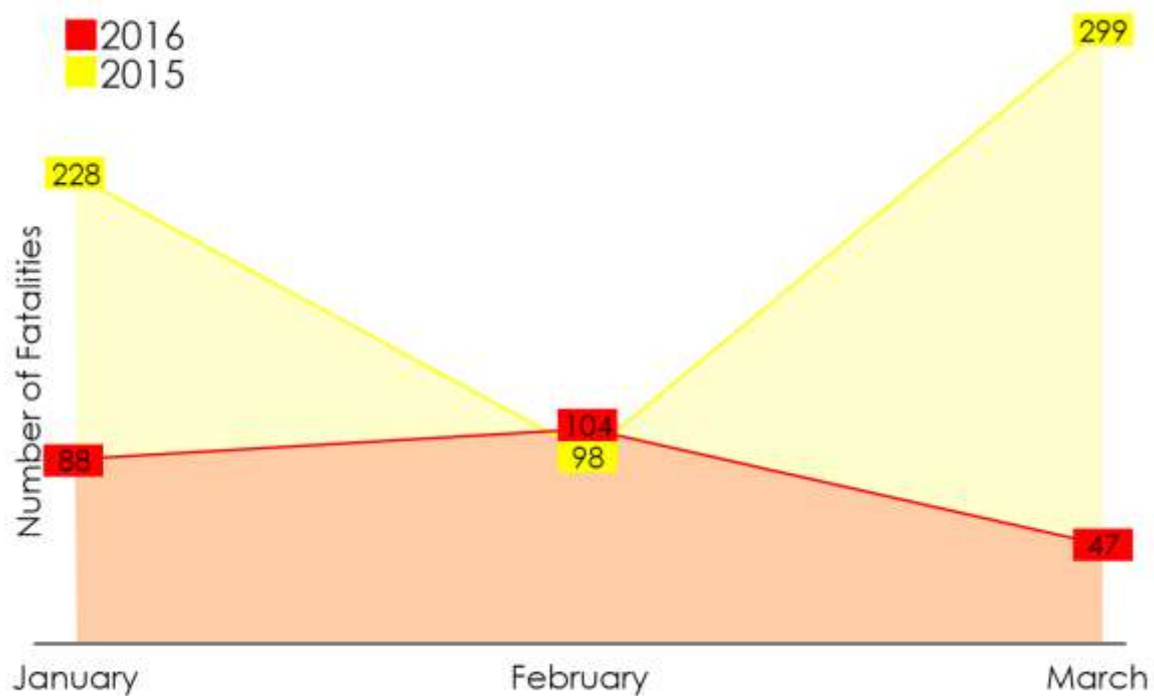
## FATA

A total of 239 persons lost their lives in FATA region during this quarter which is a 61% decline in the number of fatalities when compared with the data of Q1, 2015 (please refer to Tables F1 and F2).

Month	Fatalities	Injuries	Total Casualties
January	88	3	91
February	104	12	116
March	47	6	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>260</b>

Month	2015	2016	% Change
January	228	88	-61.40%
February	92	104	13.04%
March	299	47	-84.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>619<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>239</b>	<b>-61.39%</b>

**Graph F2: Fatalities from violence in FATA – Q1, 2015, 2016**

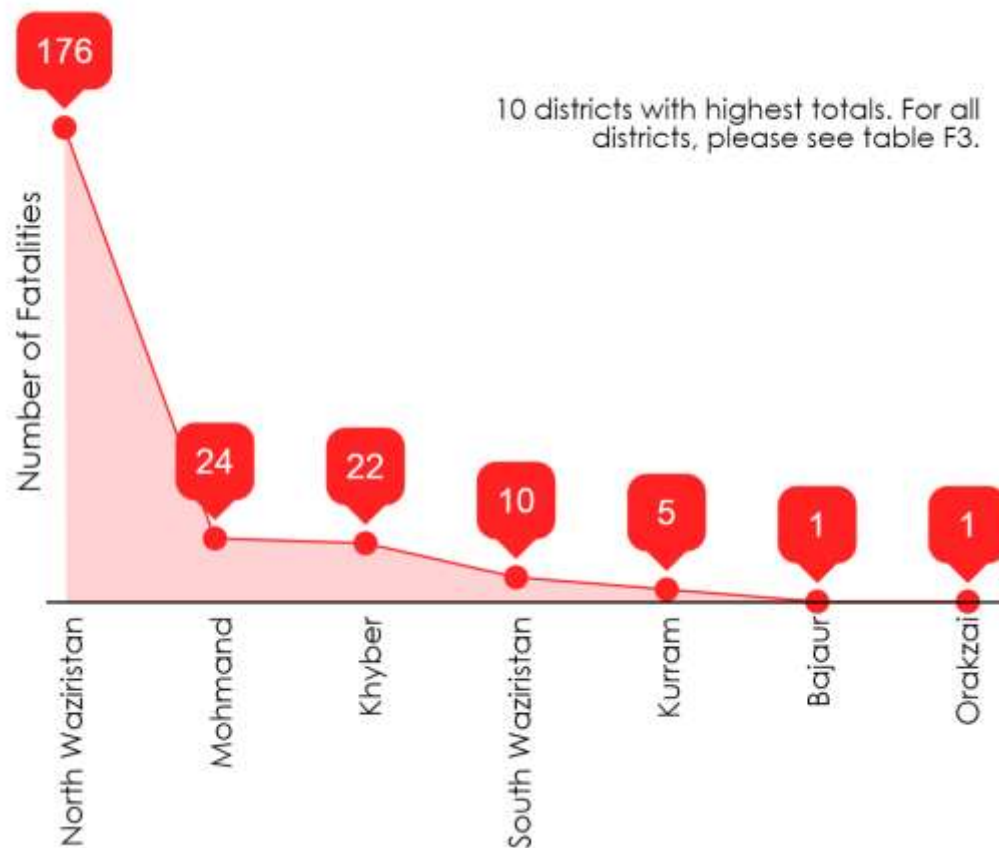


<sup>1</sup> Our Q1 2015 mentions this figure as 512, which was erroneous. The correct figure is 619.

The ongoing Operation Zarb-e-Azb, initiated to rid the region of the menace of insurgency and militancy, has slowed-down now as it reaches its final phase. The epicenter of the operation still remains the North Waziristan Agency (NWA), where the victims of conflicts are reported to be the highest in the entire region during this quarter (please refer to Table F3). In fact, NWA Agency is the most violent district in Pakistan at the moment, followed by Karachi with 140 fatalities in Q1, 2016.

Agency	2015	2016
North Waziristan	128	176
Mohmand	11	24
Khyber	389	22
South Waziristan	27	10
Kurram	34	5
Bajaur	13	1
Orakzai	10	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>239</b>

**Graph F3: Fatalities in FATA by agency – Q1, 2016**



The number of militants eliminated in the FATA region by the security operations during this quarter was 103. The majority of them belonged to different splinter groups of the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). Militants belonging to the Haqqani Network of the Afghan Taliban lost their lives in a US drone attack in the border area of Kurram Agency (please refer to Table F4).

<b>Table F4: Fatalities in FATA by victims - Q1</b>		
<b>Combatants</b>		
<b>Victims</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>
Militants	563	206
<b>Non-Combatants (incl. Security Officials)</b>		
Civilians	32	16
Security officials	23	17
Religious persons	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>239</b>
<b>Percentage of outlaws/militants/criminals:</b>	<b>91.0%</b>	<b>86.2%</b>

**Graph F4: Fatalities in FATA by victims - Q1, 2016**



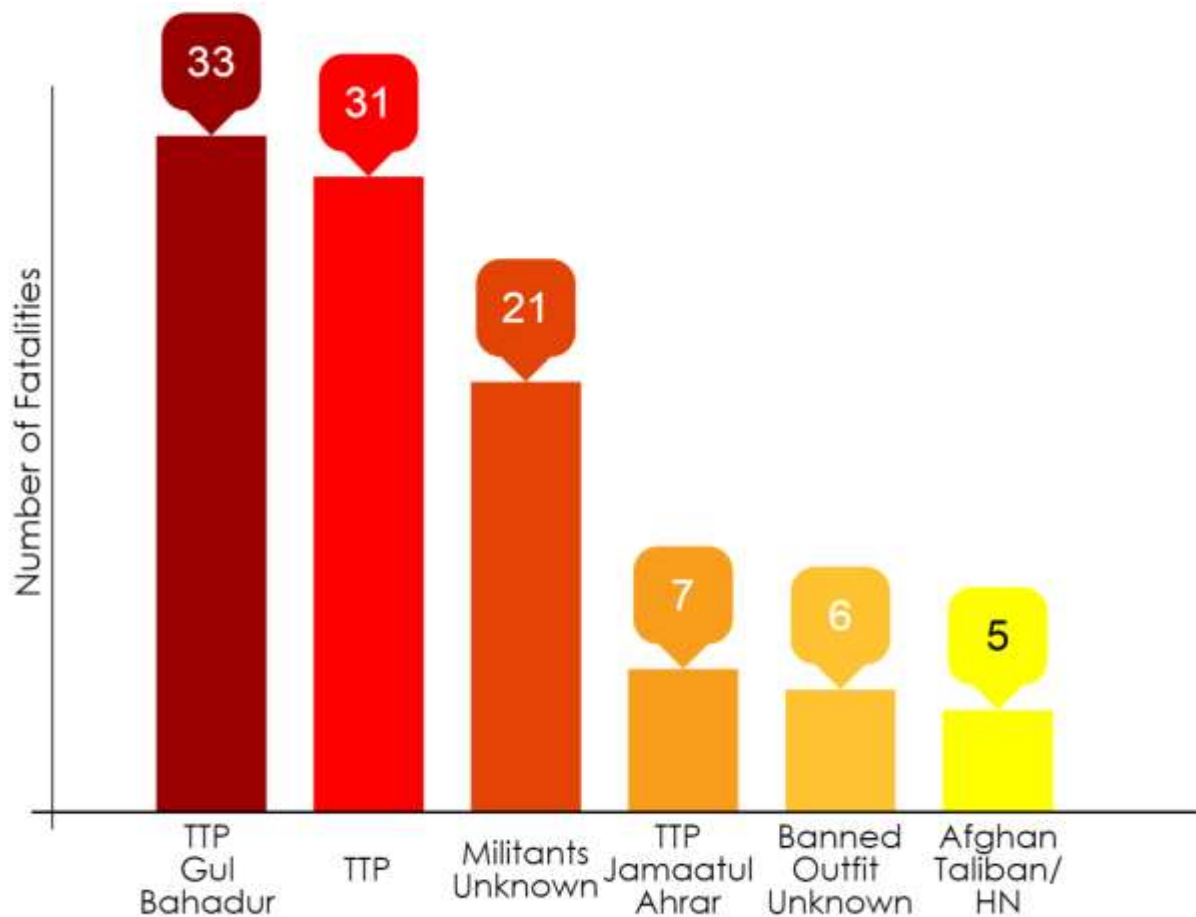
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While the overall number of fatalities has declined dramatically, the percentage share of militant/criminal/insurgent has stayed roughly the same. FATA also lost half the number of civilians when compared to Q1, 2015.



<b>Group</b>	<b>Fatalites</b>
TTP / Hafiz Gul Bahadur faction	33
Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	31
Militants - unknown affiliation	21
TTP / Jamaatul Ahrar (JA)	7
Banned outfits - unknown affiliation	6
Afghan Taliban / Haqqani Network	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>

**Graph F5: Militant fatalities in FATA by affiliation – Q1 2016**



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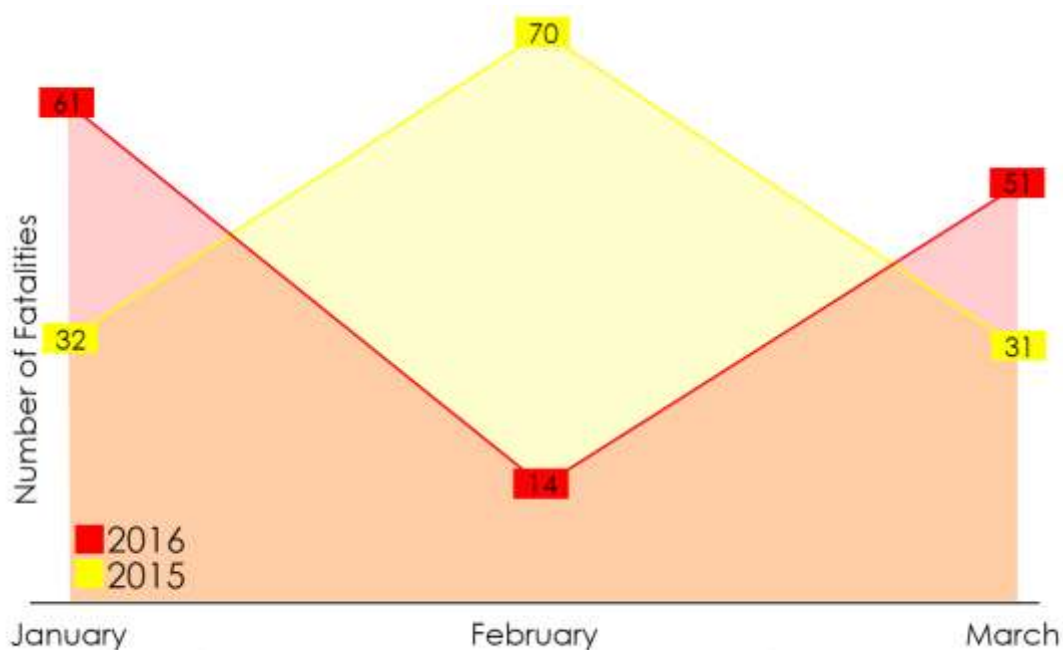
## Khyber Pukhtunkhwa

No major change in the security situation was observed in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa during this quarter as far as the number of fatalities from violence is concerned. From 133 victims of violence in the Q1, 2015, it came down to 126 in Q1, 2016, a 5.3% decrease (please refer to Table K1 and K2). This is despite the fact that January 2016 reported nearly 91% more fatalities than Q1, 2015, owing in part to the attack on Bacha Khan University on January 20, 2016.

Month	Fatalities	Injured	Total Casualties
January	61	91	152
February	14	5	19
March	51	85	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>307</b>

Month	2015	2016	%
January	32	61	90.6%
February	70	14	-80.0%
March	31	51	64.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>

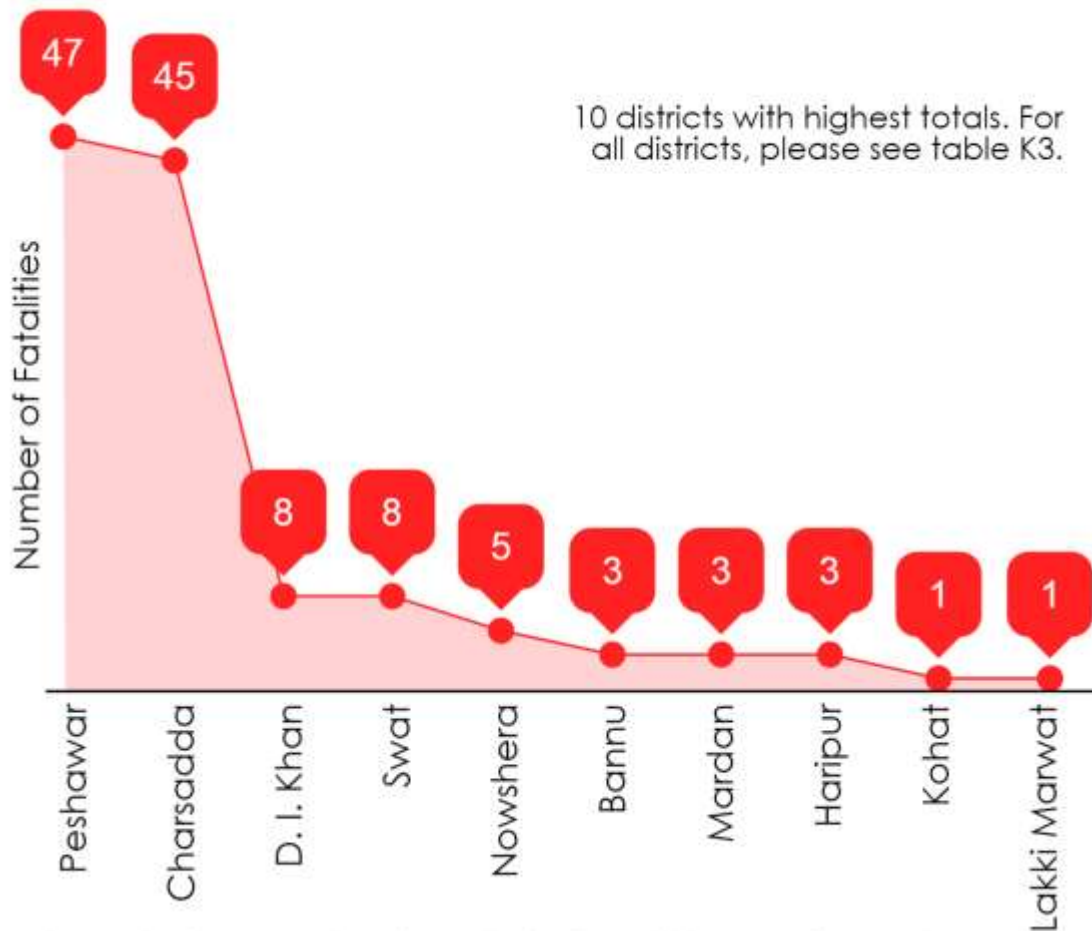
**Graph K2: Fatalities from violence in KP – Q1, 2015, 2016**



The number of districts affected by violence was 12 during Q1, 2016 compared to 17 during the same period last year. With the exception of Peshawar and Charsadda, all districts in KP had a lower number of fatalities during this quarter (please refer to Table K3).

<b>Table K3: Fatalities by district in KP – Q1</b>		
<b>Districts</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Peshawar	42	47
Charsadda	4	45
Dera Ismail Khan	16	8
Swat	9	8
Nowshera	9	5
Bannu	8	3
Mardan	3	3
Haripur	2	3
Kohat	6	1
Lakki Marwat	3	1
Tank	3	1
Karak	2	1
Mansehra	10	0
Hangu	6	0
Swabi	5	0
Malakand	4	0
Khanpur	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Number of districts affected by violence related fatalities:</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>

**Graph K3: Fatalities by district in KP – Q1, 2016**



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For some reasons, Charsadda was especially targeted during Q1, 2016. The attack on Bacha Khan University claimed the lives of 17 students and 4 guards. TTP claimed responsibility for the attack. Another suicide attack was carried out at a Tehsil Court in Shabqadar area of Charsadda that left 17 persons dead on March 17, 2016. This attack was claimed by a splinter group of TTP – Jamaat-ul-Ahrar – to avenge the execution of Salman Taseer’s murderer, Mumtaz Qadri.

The percentage of the fatalities of non-combatants was nearly 94% during this quarter as opposed to 77% recorded in Q1, 2015 (please refer to Table K4). Six militants and two criminals were reported killed in KP in this quarter, accounting for about 6.5% of the total number of the victims of violence.

Table K4: Fatalities in KP by victims - Q1		
Combatants		
Victims	2015	2016
Militants	25	6
Criminals	5	2

Non-Combatants (incl. Security Officials)		
Victims	2015	2016
Civilians	50	77
Security officials	23	21
Religious place	21	0
Government officials	4	16
Politicians	2	1
Religious party	2	0
Religious persons	1	1
Media personnel	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Percentage of outlaws/militants/criminals:</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>

Graph K4: Fatalities in KP by victims - Q1, 2016



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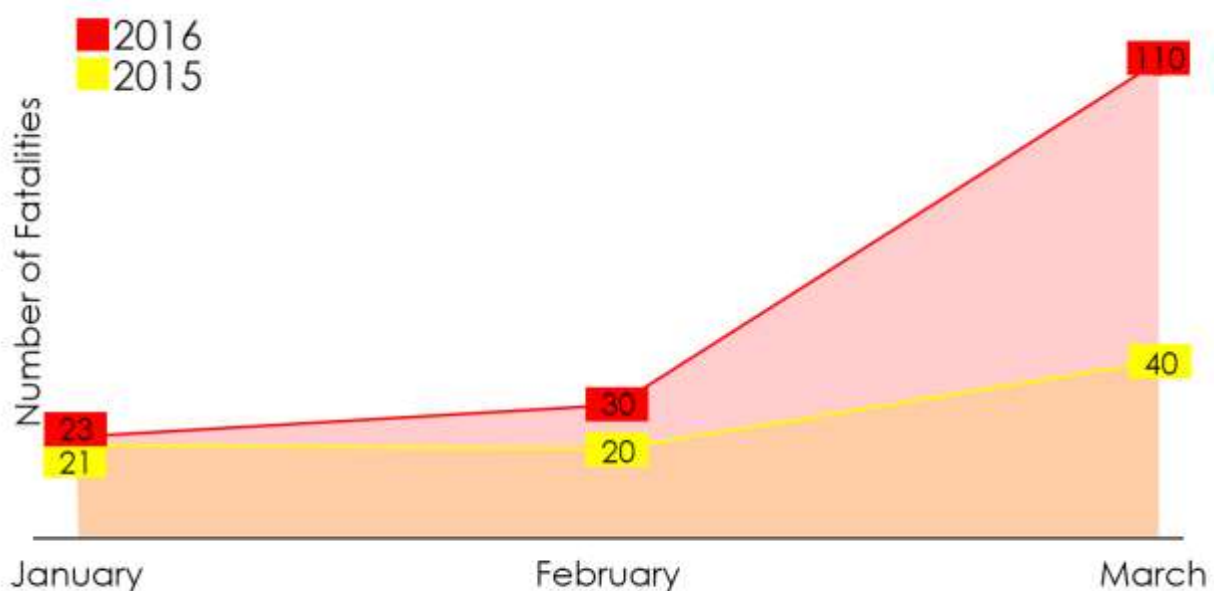
## Punjab

An unprecedented rise in militancy was recorded in the province of the Punjab during this quarter with 163 persons killed in violent incidents (please refer to Table P1). This is a more than a 100% rise in the number of fatalities compared to Q1, 2015 (please refer to Table P2). The major contributor to this escalation was the suicide attack on Easter Day at Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park on March 27, 2016 leaving 72 persons dead including 29 children, and at least 14 Christians. Moved by this horrifying act of violence, the military extended its operation in the province of Punjab. This was an unprecedented move without civil input that caused some ripples in the civil-military relationship.

Month	Fatalities	Injured	Total Casualties
January	23	3	26
February	30	3	33
March	110	253	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>422</b>

Month	2015	2016	% Change
January	21	23	9.5%
February	20	30	50.0%
March	40	110	175.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>101.2%</b>

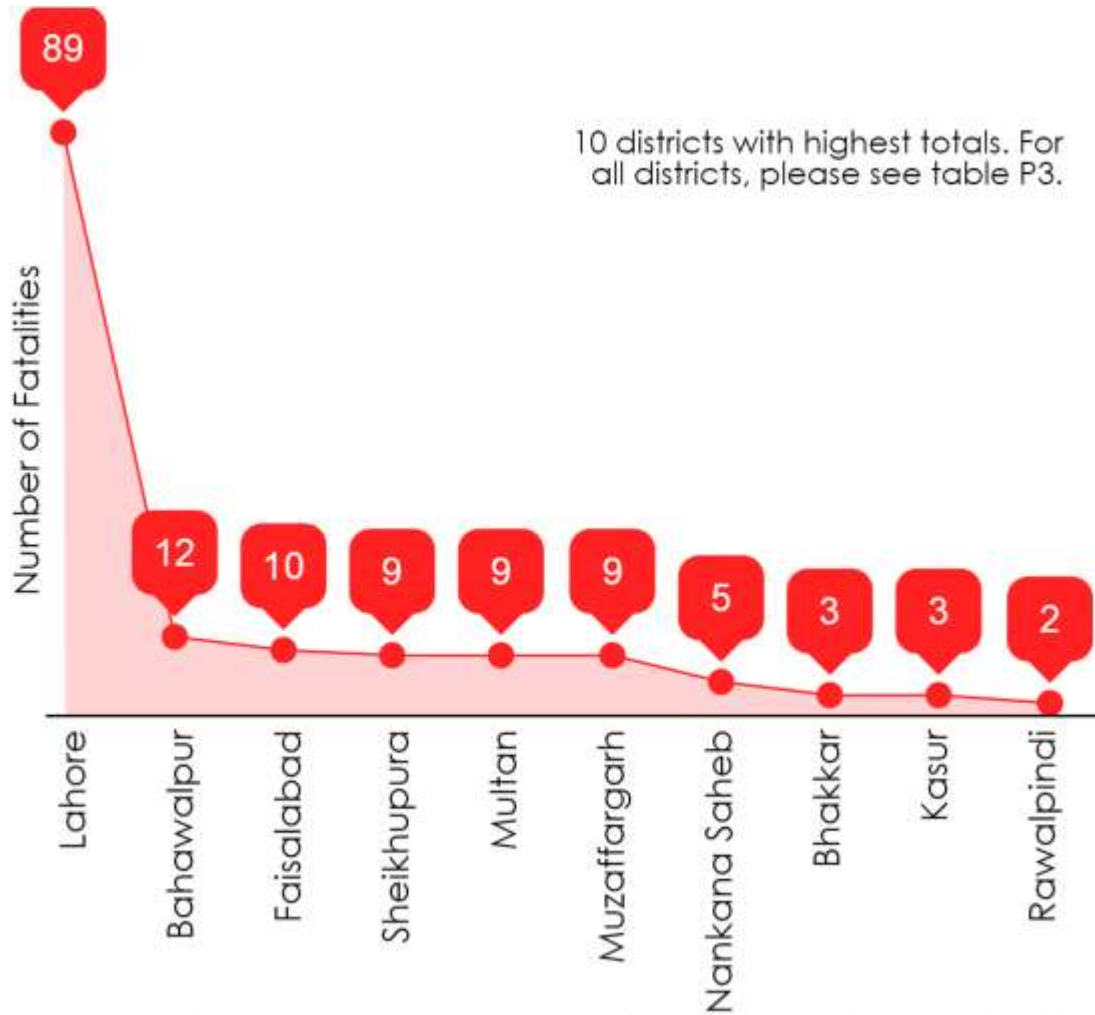
**Graph P2: Fatalities from violence in Punjab – Q1, 2016**



Many districts of the southern Punjab (Bahawalpur, Multan, Muzaffargarh, and Bhakkar) witnessed a significant rise in the number of fatalities during the period under review. The highest escalation in violence was recorded in Lahore, the capital city of the Punjab. Despite a rise in the number of fatalities, the number of affected districts fell from 24 in Q1, 2015 to 19 in Q1, 2016 (please refer to Table P3).

<b>Table P3: Fatalities by district in Punjab – Q1</b>		
<b>Districts</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Lahore	36	89
Bahawalpur	1	12
Faisalabad (Jaranwala)	11	10
Sheikhupura	0	9
Multan	2	9
Muzaffargarh	0	9
Nankana Saheb	0	5
Bhakkar	0	3
Kasur	1	3
Rawalpindi	10	2
Okara (Renala Khurd)	9	2
Gujranwala	3	2
Toba Tek Singh	0	2
Chakwal	0	1
Sialkot	2	1
D.G. Khan	0	1
Hafizabad	0	1
Jhelum	0	1
Pakpattan	0	1
Sadiqabad	1	0
Khanpur	1	0
Daska	2	0
Bahawalnagar	1	0
Wah Cantt	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Number of districts affected by violence related fatalities:</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>

**Graph P3: Fatalities by district in Punjab – Q1, 2016**



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The percentage of non-combatants went down from about 51% in Q1, 2015 to 37% in Q1, 2016 (please refer to Table P4).

<b>Table P4: Fatalities in Punjab by victims - Q1</b>		
<b>Combatants</b>		
<b>Victims</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Criminals	37	29
Militants	4	32
<b>Non-Combatants (incl. Security Officials)</b>		
<b>Victims</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Civilians	26	91
Religious place	8	0
Security officials	3	11



Religious party activists	2	0
Political activists	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Percentage of outlaws/militants/criminals:</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>37.4%</b>

**Graph P4: Fatalities in Punjab by victims - Q1, 2016**



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## Sindh

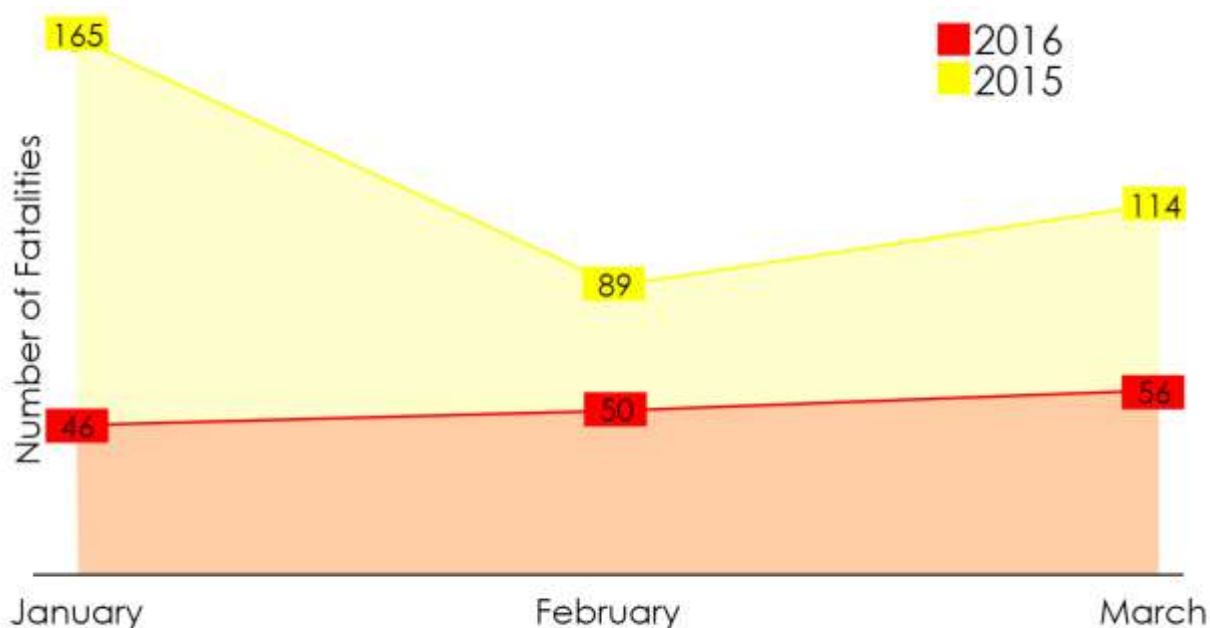
Of particular note during this quarter was a significant decline in the number of fatalities reported from the province of Sindh (please refer to Table S1). During the last three years, Sindh province was consistently the most violent province in the country, with Karachi claiming thousands of lives each year.

Month	Fatalities	Injured	Total Casualties
January	46	10	56
February	50	4	54
March	56	7	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>173</b>

Against 368 fatalities in Q1, 2015, there were 152 fatalities in 2016, a massive decline by any standards.

Month	2015	2016	%
January	165	46	-72.1%
February	89	50	-43.8%
March	114	56	-50.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>-58.7%</b>

**Graph S2: Fatalities from violence in Sindh – Q1, 2015, 2016**

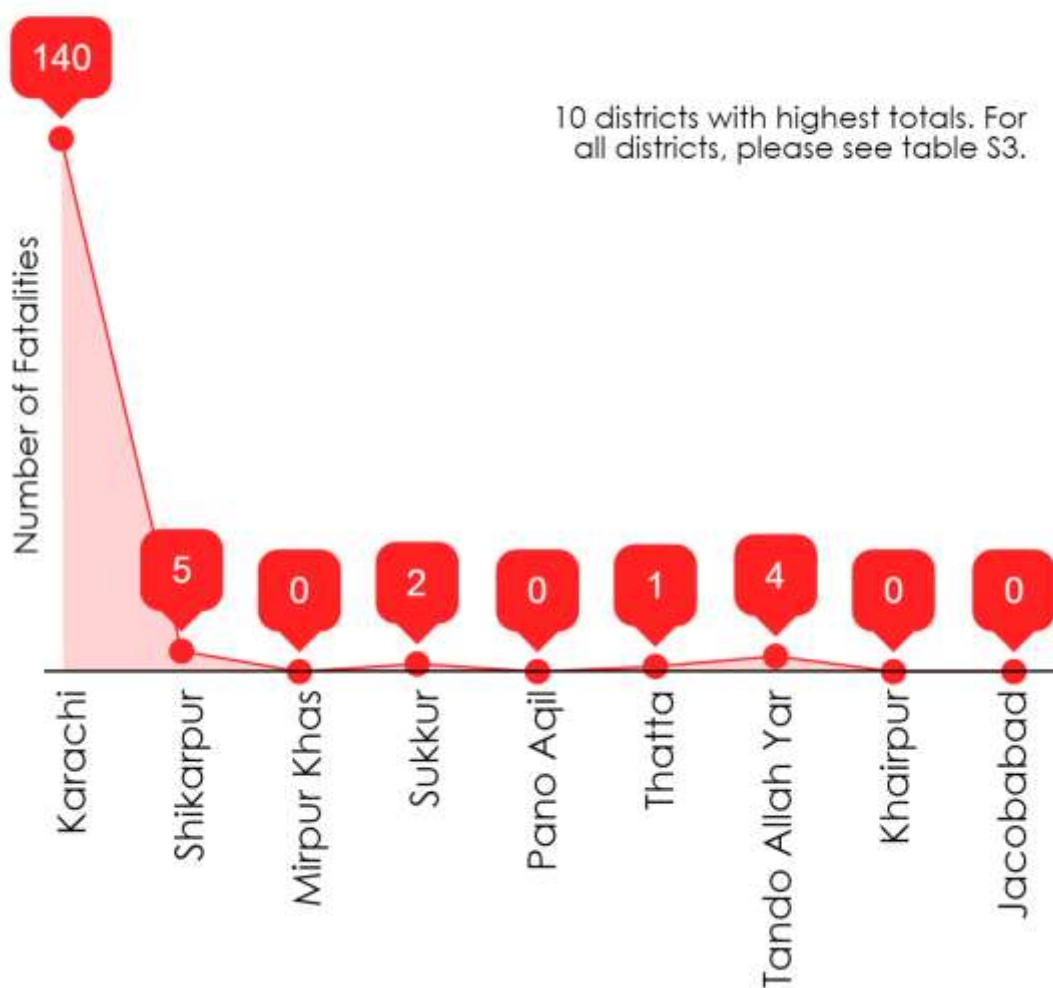


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The drop in violence was not recorded from Karachi alone, other districts in the province also reported a similar trend (please refer to Table S3).

Table S3: Fatalities by district in Sindh – Q1		
Districts	2015	2016
Karachi	291	140
Shikarpur	63	5
Mirpur Khas	8	0
Sukkur	0	2
Pano Aqil	4	0
Thatta	0	1
Tando Allah Yar	0	4
Khairpur	1	0
Jacobabad	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Number of districts affected by violence related fatalities:</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

Graph S3: Fatalities by district in Sindh – Q1, 2016



A review of data for the first quarter of last three years reveals a noteworthy decline in all forms of violence during this year (please refer to Table S7). With the exception of one hand grenade attack, no incidents of suicide attacks or bomb explosions were reported from the province of Sindh during this year. Most of the fatalities resulted from security operations or target killings. Of the 107 victims of the security operation, 42 belonged to banned militant organizations like TTP, LeJ/AQIS, TTP-Abid Muchar group, and Diash (please refer to Table S5).

<b>Table S4: Fatalities in Sindh by victims - Q1</b>		
<b>Victims</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Criminals	114	62
Militants	41	47
Civilians	70	30
Religious place	61	0
Security officials	46	7
Politicians	15	5
Religious party	10	1
Foreigners	4	0
Religious persons	4	0
Government officials	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Percentage of outlaws/militants/criminals:</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>71.7%</b>

**Graph S4: Fatalities in Sindh by victims - Q1, 2016**



<b>Table S5: Militant fatalities by affiliation – Q1</b>		
<b>Banned Outfit</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
TTP	10	18
Al-Qaeda	5	0
TTP Sindh	4	0
Banned outfit - unknown affiliation	3	3
TTP-Suspect	3	0
TTP Mohmand	3	0
TTP Swat	2	0
AQIS	0	2
TTP Abid Muchchar Group	0	2
Daish	0	1
LeJ/AQIS	0	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42<sup>2</sup></b>

A significant decline in the fatalities of criminals was also recorded in Sindh during this period. A number of affiliates of different criminals and gangsters that were eliminated in 2014 had either gone into hiding or had become defunct as they were not arrested or killed in security operations this quarter. However, some new gangsters suffered the loss of their affiliates this quarter of the year (please refer to Table S6).

<b>Table S6: Criminal fatalities by affiliation – Q1</b>		
<b>Gang/Group</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Gangsters - unknown affiliation	14	1
Baba Ladla Gang	10	2
Uzair Baloch Gang	15	9
Sheraz Comrade Gang	9	3
Ghaffar Zikri Gang	3	0
Kamo Lasi Gang	3	0
Wasiullah Lakho Gang	0	0
Faisal Pathan Gang	0	0
Shakeel Badhshah Gang	0	0
Ghafoor Bugti Gang	0	0
Zaheera Group	0	0
Lala Orangi	0	0
Infighting	0	0
Jamil Changa Group	0	2
Nawaz Cobra Group	0	1
Afghan criminals	0	1
Yousuf Pathan gang	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>20<sup>3</sup></b>

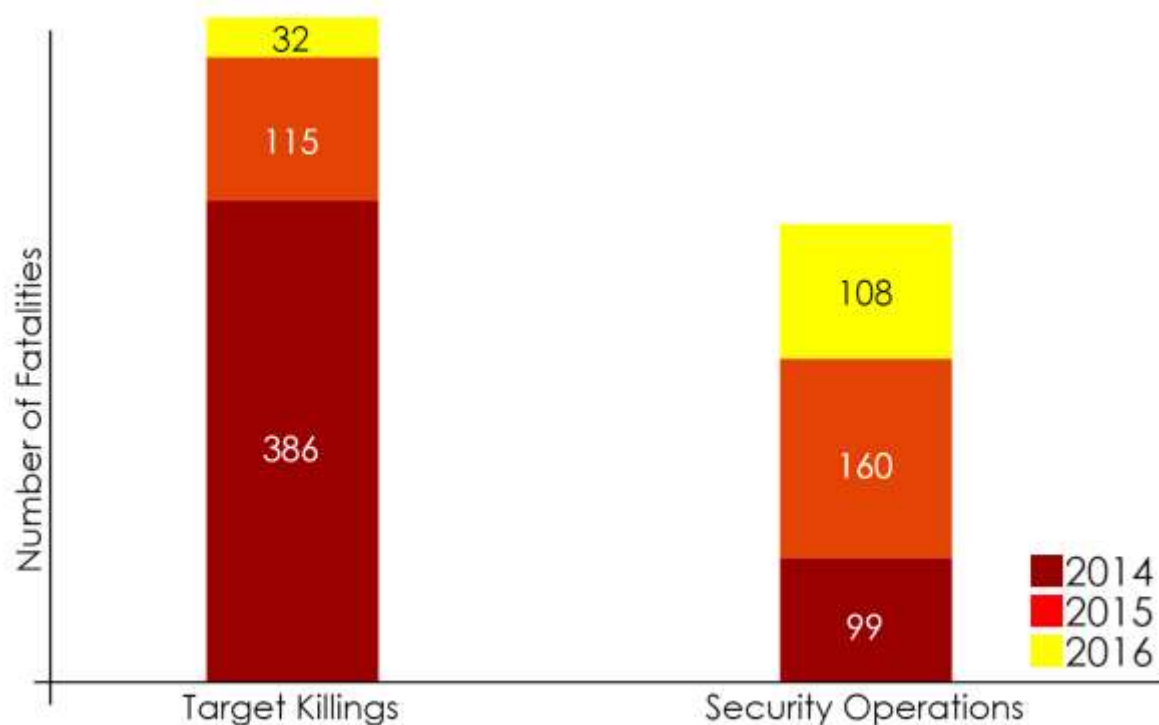
<sup>2</sup> The affiliation of the other 5 militants is unknown.

<sup>3</sup> The affiliation of the other 42 gangsters/criminals is unknown.

After FATA region, Sindh was the only province in the country where the fatalities of non-combatants came down significantly – from 60% in the Q1, 2015 to 30% in Q1, 2016. At no time during the last three years has Sindh observed such a steep drop in violence related fatalities.

<b>Table S7: Fatalities by nature of crime - Q1</b>			
<b>Nature of crimes</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Target killings	386	115	32
Security operations	99	160	108 <sup>4</sup>
Militant attacks	40	6	1
Infighting	28	1	0
Terrorism	15	68	0
Robbery	1	12	8
Lynching	0	5	1
Killed after kidnapping	0	0	1
Custodial death	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>152</b>

**Graph S7: Fatalities in Sindh from Target Killing vs. Security Operations – Q1, 2016**



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<sup>4</sup> One death resulting in security operations is contested.

## **AJK, Islamabad, & GB**

### **AJK:**

No criminal violence was reported from AJK during this period. However, a clash between Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) activists in the Nakayal area of Kotli district left one activist of PPP dead and 10 others injured in Azad Jammu and Kashmir during an election campaign on February 13, 2016.

### **Islamabad:**

The capital of the country remained safe from any major incident of violence except a hand grenade attack on the ARY TV channel office in Islamabad that injured a staff member.

### **GB:**

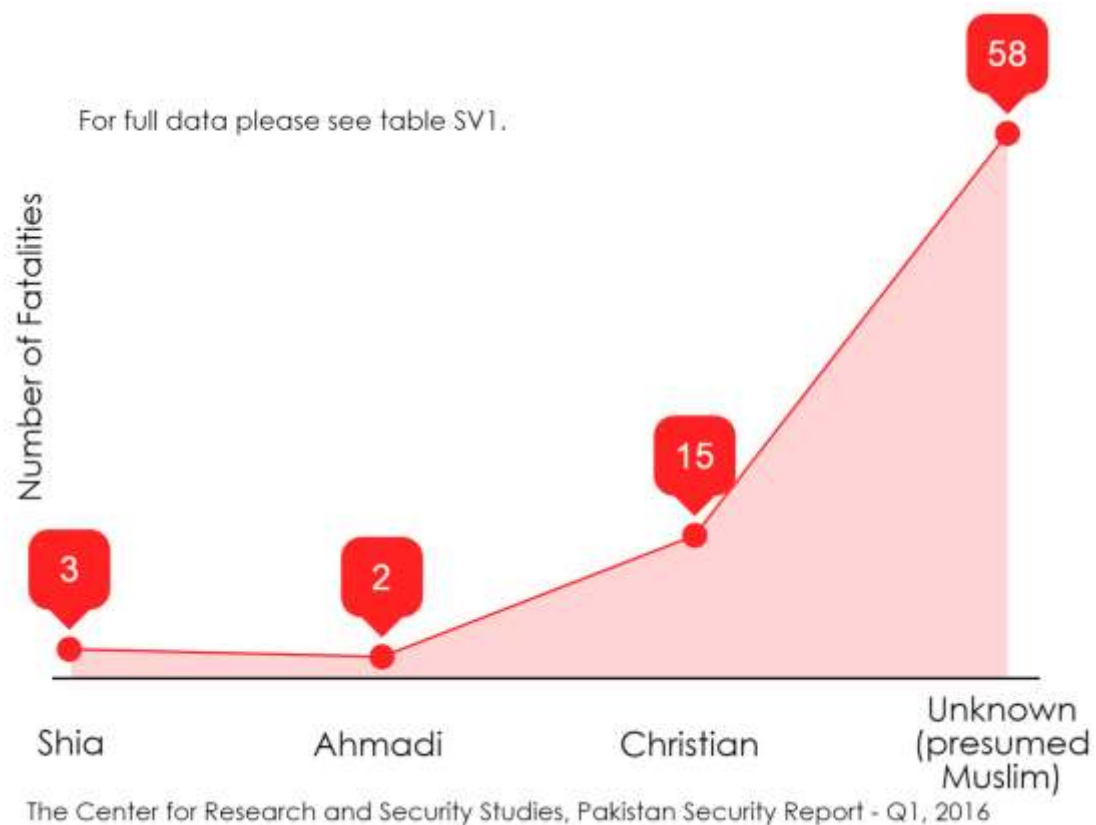
A clash between security agencies and militants took place in Diamer that left 3 militants dead. Two army personnel were also killed during exchange of firing.

## Sectarian Violence

During this quarter, two suicide attacks were reported to have been driven by religious hatred; one in Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park in Lahore and the other at a Tehsil Court in Charsadda. The attack in Lahore was carried out on Easter. The Charsadda attack was claimed to have been carried out by a splinter group of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan, Jamaatul Ahrar, as revenge for hanging Mumtaz Qadri.

Religion/Sect	2015	2016
Shia	113	3
Ahmadi	1	2
Christian	18	15
Sunni	14	0
Bohra	3	0
Ismaili	2	0
Unknown – Easter Attack (presumably Muslim)	0	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>151<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>79</b>

**Graph SV1: Sectarian violence by religion/sect - Q1, 2016**



<sup>5</sup> Our Q1 2015 mentions this figure as 148, which was erroneous. The correct figure is 151.



Although these suicide attacks were religiously motivated, their victims were not from any particular religion or a religious sect. Only 14 of 72 victims of Lahore attack were identified as Christians, the remaining victims were unknown, presumably Muslim. As sectarian violence normally targets a particular religious community, the attack in Lahore is the only one that falls under the definition of sectarian violence. By this measure, most religious communities in the country remained relatively safe from violence during Q1, 2016, when compared to Q1, 2015 (please refer to Table SV1).

Even the number of fatalities from sectarian violence in all provinces, except Punjab, witnessed a steep drop during this quarter (please refer to Table SV2).

Region	2014			2015			2016		
	Dead	Injured	Casualties	Dead	Injured	Casualties	Dead	Injured	Casualties
Sindh	65	28	93	91	75	166	1	0	1
Balochistan	25	65	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
KP	16	59	75	27	50	77	3	0	3
Islamabad	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	5	7	12	27	97	124	75	250	325
FATA	1	3	4	6	14	20	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>329</b>

Three incidents that caused damages to holy places, a crime that falls under blasphemy act PPC295, were reported from different parts of the country during this quarter of the year (please refer to Table SV3).

Holy Place	Location	Date	Details
Mosque	Mingora, Swat,	06-02-2016	Gunmen killed policeman inside mosque
Shrine	Muzaffarabad, AJK	15-03-2016	Shrine in AJK targeted with hand grenades
Mosque	Karachi, Sindh	25-03-2016	Explosion caused damage to mosque and adjacent police station

Only one splinter group of the Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan, Jamaatul Ahrar (TTP-JA), was the claimant of a sectarian attack during this quarter. The other two groups, Jundullah and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, that were found active last year, refrained from making claims for any sectarian violence during this quarter (please refer to Table SV4).

Claimant Group	2015			2016		
	Fatalities	Injured	Total	Fatalities	Injured	Total
TTP-JA	26	95	121	72	250	322
TTP-Jundullah	82	100	182	0	0	0
TTP-Jundullah/Lashkar-e-Jhangvi	2	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>322</b>

## Conclusion

Overall, the law and order situation saw a marked improvement this year in the commercial hub of the country, Karachi. This improvement was marred by the upsurge in violence reported from regions like Balochistan and Punjab.

Of all the horrors and atrocities inflicted by militants in the country – the attacks on army convoys, check posts, mosques, imambargahs, churches and schools – the most abominable was the targeting of innocent children and women, a tenant of the extremist strategy since the horrendous APS attack on December 16, 2014. This year too, the suicide attack in Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park of Lahore left 29 children dead. The suicide attack in Charsadda left 17 persons dead including seven women. One female polio vaccinator was also shot dead in Landikottal on March 27, 2016.

Sectarian violence assumed a new definition and dimension this year when the religiously motivated attacks targeted several religious communities.

The implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) resulted in creating a fierce reaction by the religious parties when the convicted murderer, Mumtaz Qadri, was executed in Adiala Jail on March 1, 2016. This led to a tense standoff which did not result in fatalities, but established the power of the vocal religious right minority and their propensity for violence.

A new dimension was added to the ongoing wave of insurgency and terrorism in the country this year when a serving Indian Naval officer, carrying Indian and Iranian identities, was arrested from Quetta. His confession of RAW's involvement in local militancy gave a new identity to the local insurgents and militants depicting them as Indian stooges instead of fighters for religious or political causes.

The resurgence of militancy, fierce reaction of religious parties and militant groups against the implementation of National Action Plan and surfacing of Indian spy network in the country are the multi-faceted threats being faced by the government in handling militancy and insurgency in the country. The primary focus needs to be unrelenting, unconditional implementation of the rule of law in the land, both to catch and punish terrorists, and to deter from extremism and militancy.